HARMONIOUS COAL MINERS.

with the other four states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. Quite a number

of speeches counseling harmony in the de-liberations were made, and action urged on

At West Virginia the Kanawha district

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 24.-Thomas A. Edi

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, the well-known electrician, was married this afternoon at Akron, Ohio, to Miss Nina, the daughter of Lewis Miller, a prominent manufacturer and president of the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly. The ceromony was performed at 3 o clock at Oak Place, Mr Miller's elegant residence, in the presence of about one hundred invited guests. Lleut, F. W. Tappas, United States navy, was Mr. Edison's best man. Mr. and Mrs. Edison will go to Mr. Edison's winter home near Fort Neyers, Fla.

The House committee on commerce had a

Delegates on the Belief Fund. The employes of the Maryland division of he Pennsylvania railroad met here last night.

Configure interested in the passage of the mechanics lieu bill protested to the House District committee years against the adop-tion of the proposed substitute for the bill.

reduced prices to be restored to 75 cents; Renoldsville Fairmount screen cost 71

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1986. that sugar is sweet they swear that lines are not more acred nor the sail from a barrel of berrings more littler and distasticul. It Me. Blaine ories that minime is good for the flowers that bloom in the spring they protest with fauntic eries that smalled by the spring they protest with fauntic eries that smalled by the sail of the spring they protest with fauntic eries that smalled be accreted by the small and roles bedy, which writhes with torrow han the happens to induling in an innocuration of the work with the fauntical seconds of the bean recently afforded than by the opposition of the New york fluic to Sendor Pryce's bill for an American trade congress under the laptession that it is furnishing arguments against the proposed measure. It independs that the furnishing arguments against the proposed congress. The man who declares single to distance the invision of the American continent by foreign states seeking to establisher political and social institutions industry, who does not wish to see direct, regular, and frequent steaming containing the proposed congress. The man who declares himself opposite to the principle of the broades human liberty, who does not wish to see direct, regular, and frequent steaming containing the states and her would be the proposed on the principle of the broades human liberty, who does not wish to see direct, regular, and frequent steaming contained the work of the contribution and loss—that they shall doal with the merchanis of Europe in the vessels of Europe, and draw contrasts between us and the countries of the other continent to our humiliant to commend him to general respect. The only question, therefore, can be as to advantage of the plan devised for the complished of the southern republics will not frankly meet us unless we invite them to do so. They were courtees and discussion. How are we to know that the southern republics will not frankly meet unless we invite them to do so. They were courtees and discussion. How are we to know that the fourthern republics will n

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON SOCIALISTS MAKE A VIGOROUS DEFENSE REFORE THE COURTS.

for Ireland—The Latest Parisian Scandal — Lord Salisbury Ordered Abroad-The Disturbing American Hog-Bulgaria Disarming.

Loxpox, Feb. 24 .- The hearing in the case of Burus, Hyndman, Champion, and Wil Hams, the socialist leaders, who are accused by the authorities of having incited the re cent riots at Trafalgar square and Hyde park, was resumed to day. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the local govern-ment board, and Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P., and author of the "Three acres and a cow" amendment on which the conservative min-Istry were defeated, were present during the

amendment on which the conservative minlistry were defeated, were present during the
later stages of the hearing.

The magistrate, after the reporters had
concluded their testimony, announced that
he intended to commit all the prisoners for
trial. Mr. Williams's counsel upon this
arose and contended that his client was
"outside the indictment" and could not,
therefore, be included in the order for trial.
The lawyer argued that the words used by
his client were not so strong as language
in almost daily use in the press. Pointing
to Mr. Chamberlain, counsel said: "When
the right honorable member for Birmingham
has employed in the house of commons
even stronger language than that imputed
to my client he has been applanded." This
panic and prosecution, counsel declared,
are intended to shield Mr. Childers, the
home secretary, and the police, who are
answerable for the whole trouble.

Hyndman, who defended himself, denied
that ther was any case against either himself or his companious. He said: "If I am
to be condemned on my speeches, then Mr.
Chamberlain should stand in the dock
alongelde me." Hyndman also contended
that the whole blame rosted on the police,
who could and should have prevented the
rioting.

Mr. Chamberlain consented to be sworn

who could and should have prevented the rioting.

Mr. Chamberlain consented to be sworn as a witness. When he had taken the oath Champion asked him what were the government's intentions with regard to refleving the distress among the memployed, and whether he himself favored revolution in the land laws of England. The magistrate refused to allow the question, as put to be answered by the witness. Champion explained that he desired merely to examine Mr. Chamberlain as an expert. The magistrate cashed: "What in? Revolution?" To this Champion replied, "No; in political agitation."

The magistrate again refused to permit

this Champion replied, "So, in pointed agitation."

The magistrate again refused to permit such an examination of the witness, and, as the defendants desired to subject him to no other, he was allowed to retire.

Mr. Gladstone's private secretary was the next witness, but nothing of interest or importance was elicited from him.

GLADSTONE WILL GRANT ROME RULE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—It is reported that the first outline of Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals has been presented to his colleagues in the cablact, and that the premier goes the whole length of restoring the Irish parlament.

BALISBURY'S POOR HEALTH.

LONDON, Feb. 34.—Sir William Jenner, the well-known physician, has ordered Lord Salisbury to go abroad to recruit his health. STILL PERSECUTING THE AMERICAN HOG.
PARIS, Feb. 24.—M. Vallou, president of
the agricultural group in the chambers,
called upon M. Lockroy, minister of commerce, to-day and urged him to continue
the prohibition of the importation of American hog products. M. Lockroy replied that
before submitting the subject to the chamber of deputies he would wait for the hygienic committee's report, which would decide the question of the alleged presence of
trichtuse in American pork.

A NOTE OF PEAGE.

BELGRADE, Feb. 24.—The Serviau gov-STILL PERSECUTING THE AMERICAN HOG,

BELGRADE, Feb. 24.—The Service government has abandoned military prepara-

BISMARCK'S REACTIONARY RULE.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—All workmen of foreign birth have been discharged from employment in the government dock yards. This action has been taken because of the disclosures in the case of Capt. Sarauw, recently convicted of having sold plans and before the off closures in the case of Capt. Sarauw, re-cently convicted of having sold plans and information of German fortifications to Maj. Grizot, of the French general staff. Capt. Sarauw is a Dane, and no man of German birth has yet been arrested for his offense. It is thought that no persons of foreign birth will be permitted to remain in the service of the German war department. VERY PARISIAN INDRED.

Parts, Feb. 24.—The memoirs of the notorious Cora Fearl, queen of the
demi-Monde, are about to be
issued in this city. She claims
that her father was Mr. Crouch, the author
of "Kathleen Mavourneen." She field from
home at the age of 14 and commenced her
career in Paris. She had as successive
lovers the deceased crown prince of Holland, the Dukes of Morny, Gramont, and
Caderousse and other aristocrats whose
peeudonyms are thinly disguised in letters
to her, now published in the memoirs.
The letters contain a melange of passion
and politics. A living European celebrity
paid her \$40,000 to suppress a letter from Pants, Feb. 24,-The memoirs of the noand politics. A living European celebrity paid her \$40,000 to suppress a letter from him. Cora, who is now 44 years old, lives in broken health, in a small but comfortable house. She declares that her long enjoyed income of \$100,000 has been dissipated.

Dempsey Defeats McCoy.

JERSIN CIVY, N. J., Feb. 24.—About four thousand men gathered to-night in the Oakland Rink, in this city, to witness the contest between Jack Dempsey and Pete McCoy. Chief of Police Murphy with a force of fifty men kept back the surging crowd from the twenty-four fact rink crected on a platform in the center of the ring. Among the sporting men present were La Blanche, the Hoston marine, with whom Dempsey is matched to fight, and his banker.

In the first round, Dempsey made no attempt to fight, but he made three points to McCoy's One.

good work, but in the third, fourth, and fifth rounds beingsey fairly made sport of him and had him winded. In the sixth and last round, McCoy fought for all he was worth, but was unable to stop liempacy's body blows and upper cuts, and Addoy's friends felt relieved when the referee

McCoy's briends felt relieved when the referee called time.

LaBlanche sat all the time in the reporters' gallery aurrounded by friends, who offered to wager \$1,000 to \$500 that the battle would be declared a draw. The referree, however, declared that the fish had been won by beamsery. The receipts, which went to the winner, amounted to about \$6,000.

The early part of the ovening was taken up with short three-round bonds between John Gill and Charles McYolab, feather weighte, tew Clurke and Frank Sweeney, Frank Bosworth, of Providence, and Mike Gillespie, of Bishout Tom McCornack and Fiddler Neary, Homer Lamand John McMahan had a 60 lazanid-olbow wrestling match, in which McMahan won the first and third talls.

Condition of the Sprague Estate.

Six Million Dead Hogs.

THE OLD DOMINION.

The Senate Rejects the Demands of the Knights of Labor-Proposing to Remove Railroad Commissioner Mof-6tt-The Local Option Measure Ro comes a Law-Other Matters of Inter-

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 24.-In the senate to-day the committee reported adversely to the establishment of a sureau of labor statistics, which is a pet scheme of the

Knights of Labor.

MR. MOFFITT SUBPRISED.

Senator Wingfield, of Albemarie, offered a joint resolution, which lies over under the rules, removing from office Railroad Commissioner Moffitt, who, it is said, is in-efficient, and naming Monday next the day for the election of his successor. Moffitt, who is from Rappahaunock, is much surprised at this move.

ATLOGERMIEADS

The hill to establish a special court of appeals of five judges at a salary of \$10 a day was referred to a committee in the souate, with a view to kill the bill. The house argued the same bill at length, and passed it to engrossment, although the president of the supreme court says that the extra court is not needed.

KILEA VS. THE UNITED STATES

BHEA VS. THE UNITED STATES

Senator Rhea, of the special debt committee, spoke at length to-day on the temper
of the people of the state in reference to
the debt, declaring that they had the same
right to refuse to pay one cout of the debt
as to settle on the Riddleberger basts. He
said the people did not intend to be harrassed further by decisions of the Supreme
Court of the United States, and by conferences with the bondholders. The basis of
Rhea's remarks was the proposition to
amend the constitution to prevent funding
after July 1, 1888. CRITICISING A STATE OFFICER.

CRITICISING A STATE OFFICER.

The special order in the senate was the annual appropriation bill for 1886 and 1887. During its consideration several senators criticised the conduct of the office of the auditor of public accounts, declaring that the auditor had not done his duty according to law, and justice to the people of Virginia demanded that the law should be carried. Senator Williams said that the only ledger ever kept in the auditor's office, which should show how the accounts of treasurers stood at a glance, had been kept under readjuster administration, but had been stolen from the office. Two new clerks were allowed the office, at a total salary of \$3,000.

A MODEST ESTIMATE PROM MR. MORAN. A MODEST ESTIMATE FROM MR. MODEST.

A communication from the governor transmitted a letter from State Agent J.

J. Moran, recounting what he had done toward ascertaining how much Uncle Sam owes Virginia. He gives the figures at about \$3,000,000, and asks the legislature to help him collect the little bill.

LOCAL OFTION NOW THE LAW.

LOCAL OFTION NOW THE LAW.

The senste local option bill was passed by the house and with one amendment went back to the senate and was agreed to, thus giving the state a local option bill for all cities, towns, and counties, and requiring only a majority of votes cast to decide the question. The dry men are jubilant tonight, and the wet men assert that at least one-half of the state will prohibit the sale of liquors and thus reduce the revenue from this source about \$900,000 annually.

Senator McDonald, Republican, made an effort to show the senate to-day how millions of dollars had been thrown away on the university of the state and the Virginia Military Institute, but the Democrats did not like to hear it, and ruled him out.

The contest between Moore, of Albemarle, and Grimsley, of Culpeper, for the judgeship of the sixth district, ends in Moore's withdrawal.

A number of officeholders of this city have applied for admission into the Knights of Labor lodges, but the knights reject them unanimously.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24, 11 P. M.—In order to make it appear that there is no quarrel ODDS AND ENDS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 34, 11 P. M.—In order to make it appear that there is no quarrel among the bourbons, D. A. Grimsley was nominated circuit judge of the sixth circuit to-night by acclamation, although such a result was impossible except by concession.

Hon. A. Fulkerson has been speaking over an hour trying to show that the state can kill coupons by issuing script at 50 cents on the dollar. He does not say why script cannot and will not be repudlated.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Grand Army to Investigate Charges Made Against the Schools in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—This afternoon the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation of the charges recently published in the Record charges recently published in the Record against the soldlers' orphans' schools of this state. Full authority to prosecute the investigation is expected from Gov. Pattlson. The names of the members of the committee are as follows: Louis Wagner, Philadelphia; William McClelland, Pittsburg; Ezra Ripple, Scranton; William Jones, Williamsport, and A. C. Reinoehl, Lancaster. They are requested to proceed at the carliest possible moment to the several schools and make a critical personal examination of everything connected with their management, the care and treatment of the pupils, and such other matters as are necessary to the good government of the schools and proper compliance, both in letter and spirit, with the law instituting and maintaining them.

The Transcontinental Rate War.

New York Feb. 21.—The fight in rates continues with increasing vigor. The lowa roads have made the cut to \$7 from Chicago to Cursha, so that now the \$50 and \$20 passenger rate from the Missouri river obtains on all lines. The Raitimore and Ohio people are judiant, and claim to see in all this trouble benefit for them. An official said that the light was sure to spread to the castern trunk lines. It was rumored that the freight rates had been cut again from yesterlay's figures, or that the discount now was 60 per cent, on all classes of freight from \$1 per hundered to \$2.25, 60 per cent, off on all grades from \$2.25 down to \$1.25 for cent, off on all grades from \$2.25 down to \$1.25 for cent, off on all grades from \$2.25 down to \$1.25 for cent, off on all grades from \$2.25 down to \$1.25 for cent, off on all grades from \$2.25 down to \$1.25 for cent, off on all grades from \$2.25 down to \$1.25 for cent, off on all grades for the first was told to a "sun ef all the year of the first war told to a very large of the general passenger agents of the trunk lines to day it was decided to adopt the cut rates west of the Mississippi from day to day so they were reported threight commissioner Finits's office. Commissioner Midgely, of the Southy-risers fall-way Association, and Pressdent Folice, of the Citicago, Burlington and Quincy railread, will be in town to-morrow, it is rumored, to meet the executive committee of the trunk lines to contex with them about the Transcontinuals figur. NEW YORK Feb. 21 .- The fight in rates con

Editors in Convention.

CINCINIATI, Onto, Feb. 21.—The second day's second of the International Editorial Association began to-day with a paper on "Journalistic Ethics." by A. H. Lowry, of Illinois, Mr. J. B. Staniey, of Alabama, read a saper on "The Press of Alabama," and Mr. J. B. Settes of Arbamas, read on on "The International Advertising."
This paper aroused much discussion, and the result attained was the appennment of a committee to consider the topic and report to-morrow merming. A. E. Mann, of the Florida delegation, invited twenty members of the convention to so on an example of Profida at the guest of the Florida delegation.

At noon the association was seconted to Music Hall, where Jeannette Hall, argunits of the College of Music, gave an organ recital.

At 1218 the delegates went in a body to the chamber of sommerce, where they were warmly wolcomed by the members and by the resident, Edwin Elevens, who made a brief address.

Heppenses were made by President Hetbert, of the association, and others.

Responses were made by President Herbert, of the amociation, and others. Plucky Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 21, -The roll of com-mittee for the sufferers by the recent fire, while

Louisyman, Ky., Feb. 21.—Mr. Watterson continues to improve, his mind being entirely

CURRENT NEW YORK TOPICS.

JUDGE LOCHRANE SAYS GEORGIA BE-LIEVES IN GARLAND AND SPOILS.

Valuable Official to be Sacrificed-Reforming the Morals of New Jersey Newspapers-The Legislature Moving to Revoke the Charter of the Broadway Surface Railway.

New Your, Feb. 24.-Judge Lochrane. of Georgia, was encountered at the Hoff-man House to-day and asked what he hought of Garland's Pan-Electric scandal. The judge replied: "I am not shocked. I believe the people generally in my state think Mr. Garland will come out all right. If President Cleveland thought anything was wrong I am sure Mr. Garland would not be permitted to remain in the Cabinet.'' "How is Georgia now on civil service reform?" "If the matter was put to a vote to-day I think my state would declare sgalust it. To the victor belongs the spoils, is our doctrine."

A CASE FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS.

The successor of Mr. J. M. Floyd as cashler and chief clerk of the subtreasury has not yet been named. It is, however, certain that Mr. Floyd will have to restree on March 1. The position is worth \$4,000 a year, and there are too many hungry Democrata to allow such a fine plum to go unplucked. It does not come under the civil service law. Consequently the new assistant treasurer has the right to choose his man. Mr. Floyd's long association with both the assay office and subtreasury would, of course, make him the best fitted to fill the position; but the pressure on Mr. Canda has been so heavy that he had to call for Mr. Floyd's resignation. The white-haired veteran takes the situation calmly and without hard feeling.

TO REPORM THE NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS. In the New Jersey senate to-day Mr. Griggs introduced a bill forbidding the publication of indecent matter in any newspaper, under a heavy penalty, and preventing the setting up of the truth as a defense. The bill is intended as a blow at the few newspapers that printed in full all the diegusting details of the Laverty trial. BROADWAY SURFACE BALLWAY GOSSIP.

BROADWAY SURFACE RAILWAY GOSSIF.

The resolution passed by the assembly instructing the attorney general to take steps to revoke the Broadway franchise, though expected to follow the natural outcome of the investigation, was a surprise just at this time. It was the opinion of those interested who were talked with about it that Mr. O'Brien would not begin action until the investigating committee had completed its work and had presented the facts of the case to him fin proper form. It was thought, however, that President Forshay's admissions of yesterday were sufficient in themselves to form a basis of such a suit should nothing more be developed. Considerable interest was aroused by the reported interview with Secretary Whitney, who, when asked if he had anything to say regarding his connection with the Philadelphia syndicate's schemes, said, "When the proper time comes I shall do so."

CHAIRMAN LOW'S VIEWS OF THE CASE, A special from Albany says Senator Low

CHAIRMAN LOW'S VIEWS OF THE CASE,
A special from Albany says Senator Low
says it has not been decided yet whether
his committee will hold sessions in Albany
or not. For the present it is more convenient to carry on the investigation in New
York. Mr. Low says he has no doubt the
franchise of the Broadway road is void. He
thinks the introduction of a bill just now
to annul the franchise would be prenature.
It is possible that the committee may make
a preliminary report before long, and recommend such legislative action as seems
to it necessary. Committee and counsel
have already been considering what recommendations the facts and law in the case
will warrant.

mendations the facts and law in the case will warrant.

In the senate to-day Mr. Traphagen offered a resolution similar to that passed by the assembly yesterday, that the attorney general take proceedings to set aside and annul the charter of the Broadway surface road and its franchise. The preamble to the resolution asserts that the company violated the law in not opening its subscription books, fraudulently mortgaged its franchise and property, unlawfully paid another corporation for guaranteolog its bonds, fraudulently gave away its bonds and obtained its right to build by "fraud, deceit, bribery, and corruption." The reso-

A SCOTCHMAN'S NOTIONS OF GLADSTONE.

The master of Blantyre, surnamed Stuart, of Scotland, son of Lord Blantyre, who, as the successor of his father, bears the title of master, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In an interview this afternoon he said: "Gladstone deesn'! know what the wants to do, and if he attempts to carry out his home rule policy there will be war. He is bound to respect the wishes of the north of Ireland, who are Protestants. It is all book to say that the Catholics are stronger in Ireland than the Protestants. They are far greater in number, but the Protestants are united, well disciplined, and capable of taking care of themselves in case of war. A lot of agitators keep the country stirred up. Chamberlain promises the poor people a cow and three acres of land to support his party. They are disgusted with his built by this time. The truth is, England has thousands of acres of land dide and offered almost at no rent to any who will cultivate it, but suppose A SCOTCHMAN'S NOTIONS OF GLADSTONE to any who will cultivate it, but suppose they did, the returns for the produce would not compensate them for their trouble.' A RUNGARIAN GEM SMUGGLER.

A RUNGARIAN GEN SMUGGLER.

A peculiar case of smuggling was before United States Commissioner Shields today. Three weeks ago David Trootine, a lapidary, or gem dealer, from Buda-Pesth, Hungary, came to this country as a steerage passenger on the Cunard steamer Gallia, dressed in the most seedy fashion, having a satelook containing a valuable colhaving a satchel containing a valuable col-lection of pearls, consisting of three strings and one single pearl. The stranger put up at a hotel in Greenwich street. Special at a hotel in Greenwich street. Special treasury agents of the custom house were informed that the stranger was dealing in pearls. He was told that he would be wanted as a witness, as the agents claimed to have discovered a conspiracy among merchants of this city to deal in smuggled precious stones. The Hungarian went with one of the agents to another hotel and staid there until yesterlay, when he was arrested. Jeweler Justin Wortheimer, of Maiden lane, and Ernst Lucldecker, jeweler, John street, were also arrested for having bought smuggled goods. They both gave ball. Wortheimer testified that Trootine called at his store and showed him a single pearl, ask-Worthelmer testified that Trootine catled at his store and showed him a single pearl, ask-ling him to value it. He told him that were it perfect it would be worth \$500, but owing to imperfections it was not worth more than \$75. The stronger showed him his passport, and, without knowing that the stone was sould lit to Lucidecker for \$55 and afterward sold lit to Lucidecker for \$55. Trootine, win than prepassed in Joshine man of perhaps sa prepossessing-looking man of perhap 30 years, said that be had no intention of 20 years, said that be had no intention of committing a crime. The stones from Hungary were brought for the purpose of exchanging them for opals, which are of much greater value than pearls in that country. He says that shortly after his arrival he left his goods in the custody of a man by the mane of Langer, a jeweler, who promised to make the proposed exchange. Instead of deing so, however, Langer sold them for \$1,100, teiling Trootine that it was a nauch better bargain than exchanging them for opals. Of the \$1,100 reserved frootine says that Langer gave him only \$500. Trootine claims that he brought has pearls here thinking it was a free trade country. Ike Hungary. The Hungarian was held.

OUR NEW CITY POSTOFFICE.

ing to Be Erected at the Corner of Eighth and F Streets - Immediate Necessities Forcibly Presented by Senate Committee.

Senator Morrill was yesterday instructed. by the committee on public buildings and grounds to report, and he did subsequently report, to the Senate, with favorable recommendation, the bill recently introduced by him "to authorize the acquisition of certain parcels of real estate embraced in square numbered 40% of the city of Washington, for the enlargement of the Postoffice Department building and to provide accommodations for the city postoffice."

In support of the bill, Mr. Morrill made the following interesting report:

The committee on public buildings and grounds have had under consideration the selection of a site for and the construction of a suitable building for a postoffice in the city of Washington, D. C., and report in support of the bill they offer covering the subject:

1. That the need for such a public building is immediate, and by every consideration is demanded. The poor, unheating, and inaufficient accommodations of the present rented building for the purpose and the termination of the lease of the same all combine to urge action upon the subject.

The rapid growth of the city and the imrounds to report, and he did subsequently

accommodations of the present rented building for the purpose and the termination of the lease of the same all combine to urge action upon the subject.

The rapid growth of the city and the improved character and style of the private residences and business houses which strikingly mark the progress and adoractery street and avenue of the city are more than suggestive of a public duty in this respect.

Here, at the capital of the nation, it would seem sitingly incumbent upon the government to give tone, impiration, and direction, by example, to architecture.

2. That in view of our improved and improving postal service, and the system by which no one resident of any city, where carriers are employed, need scarcely to visit the postoffice, the question of location, in respect to the population, is no longer of paramount consideration.

3. That, considering the singular relations of the city postoffice in the discharge of its functions, in respect to the dead letter business, with the Postoffice Department, and it view of the long standing and rapidly growing demand for greatly increased accommodations there, as urgently set out by the previous heads of that department, and of the sufficient fitness of the location for the city postoffice, the admitted necessity for an enlargement of the Postoffice Department building, which cannot much longer be deferred, the purchase now of the square No. 408, corner of F and Eighth street lying between it and the square on which the present department building, stands, and would add 25,000 square feet more available ground, and secure an even frontage on F street with that of the luterior Department to close and include that portion of Eighth street lying between it and the square on which the present department building. It is not believed that any site of assilicient ground for a ruilable ground, and secure an even frontage on F street with that of the luterior Department to close and include that portion of favorable.

The Postoffice Department is now paying an annual rental The Columbus Convention Adopts a Schedule and Provides a Board of Arbitration Composed of Operators COLUMBUS, Onto, Feb. 24.-The interstate convention of coal miners and operators resumed business this morning, and on application admitted West Virginia to the deliberation of the body with an equal voice

to the purpose equally eligible in respect to location can be had for any price relatively so favorable.

The Postolice Department is now paying an annual reutal of \$2,500 for outside buildings, for one on equare No. 406, included in the propesed purchase, \$5,000, and for the city postofice a rental of \$5,000, and for the city postofice a rental of \$5,000, and for the city postofice a rental of \$5,000, and for the city postofice a rental of \$5,000, and for the city postofice a rental of \$5,000, and for the city postofice during the construction of such enlargement of the Postofice postofice of the city postofice during the conference of the city postofice, as may now be demanded by the confined and overcrowded affairs of that department—all in conformity with such general plan for the extension and culargement of the Postofice Department building as shall comprehend the future growth, orderly and efficient conduct of the business of that department of the government.

4. That at a cost of \$640,000 you acquire a

of speeches counseling harmony in the deliberations were made, and action urged on
the adoption of the Pittaburg scale of prices
to be paid for mining in the five states for
the year beginning the list of May next.
The scale was amended so as to cut out
Staunton, Mount Olive, and Springfield,
Ill., on the ground that these sections were
not represented, and were not at the Pittaburg convention. The only formal opposition to the scale came from Grape Creek,
Ill., and Brazil, Ind. The scale was, however, adopted, receiving 39 votes and 1
sgainst it, which came from the operator
at Grape Creek. The result was announced
amid cheers. The afternoon will be given
to the subject of arbitration for the settlement of differences in the minor fields of
the respective states.

The minera' convention, on reassembling,
adopted a resolution constituting a board of
arbitration, consisting of two miners and
two operators from each of the five states
represented in the call, to which will be referred all questions of a national character
among miners and operators for adjustment, and recommending that each state
select a similar board to whom all questions
of state importance shall be referred. The
arbitration board was selected and organized with Oscar Townsend, operator, of
Cleveland, president, and Christopher
Evans, of New Straitsville, Ohio, secretare,
The hoard is to serve until May 1, 1887,
the time to which the scale of prices provided for will extend.

The convention adjourned to meet at
Columbus the second Tuesday in February
next year. business of that department of the government.

4. That at a cost of \$540,000 you acquire a plous of property which it is admitted the government must have at no distant day, and at a cost now much below any figure the future is most likely to its as the fair price for square 400. The government at once saves a routal of \$14,000, and secures, without further cost for rent, sufficient and better accommodations than can be had classwhere for the clty post-office during the time which would be taken anywhere for the construction of a building for that purpose.

Besides the saving of \$14,500, the government would derive a rental of \$21,740 from the remaining property of the square, exclusive of that valued at \$38,000, which pays no rent. This added to the saving of \$44,900, would be equivalent to an income of \$32,540 per annum, cannal to about \$15 per cent, upon \$1,000,000, and there is reason to know the property can now be acquired for a much less sum.

The property of the square, exclusive of that which pays no rent, now yields an income of \$43,240.

The House Naval Committee Decides

Columbus the second Tuesday in ext year.

The following is the revised scale of rates to go into effect May 1: Pittaburg, 71 cents per ton; Hocking valley, 60; Indiana block, 80; Indiana bluminous No. 1, 65; Indiana bluminous No. 2, 75; Wilmington, Ill., 95; Streator, 80; Grape Creek, 75; Des Moines, Lows 60. That We Shall Buy in Foreign Countries the Engines for Our War Ships. committee yesterday was devoted entirely to discussion of the motion made by ex-Secretary Goff to strike out of the new To-Day's Racing.

The usual programme of four races will be decided at New Orleans to-day, the entries, weights, and overnight betting being as follows:
First race—One mile—Funka, 108 pounds, \$39; Chantilly, 116, \$30; Leonora, 99, \$16; Hibernia, 113, and Hrilliant, 195, \$8, Second race—Six furiongs, seiling—Boh Lockwood, 121 pounds, \$20; Leonora, 113, \$12; Hot Box, 112, \$10; Desires, 113, \$6.

Third race—Seven furiongs, seiling—Kohba, 109 pounds, \$20; Brevet, 100, \$12; Amanda Brown, 90, \$10; Josh Billings, 108, and Joe Shelby, 103, \$10.

Fourth race—Six furiongs, to carry 100 pounds—J. H. Fenton, \$20; Queen Esther, \$20; Leonard, \$81, Alanno, Carolina, Ber Sinister, and Dick Watts, \$5 cach.

These races should be won by Punka, Hot Box, Kiohba, and Queen Esther, with Leonora, Bob Lockwood, Amanda Brown, and J. H. Fenton in the places.

Mr. Edison in Double Harness. formulated by the committee, the Hewitt proposition to authorize the Navy Depart-

ment to go abroad to procure engines for the proposed new steel cruisers. Gen. Goff made a speech in support of his motion reflecting the Republican idea of protection to American industries and mechanics. He asserted that American mechanics were assetted that American mechanics were capable of making as good machinery as the English or Scotch, and made the point that if this were not so he thought the policy of Congress should be to so encourage home industry as to cuable it to produce machinery of equal merit with the foreign product, so that in case of a foreign war the United States would have within itself the resources of the most advanced production. Mr. Hewitt disnuted the premosition of Gen.

of the most advanced production. Mr. Hewitt disputed the proposition of Gen. Goff, saying it was a fact well known to mechanical engineering that the engines of English and Scotch were superior to the American build. He also asserted that with American build. He also asserted that with the best foreign engines such vessels as the Chicago, which cannot be depended upon to make more than fourteen or fifteen knots an hour, would probably make eighteen. Messrs. Norwood, of Georgia, and Savers, of Texas, advocated the Hewitt idea. They made the free trade argument that the government, like its citizens, should be allowed to buy in the markets of the world where it could buy cheapest and best. A vote resulted in a majority of 1 in favor of re-

to buy in the markets of the world where it could buy cheapest and best. A vote resulted in a majority of 1 in favor of retaining the Hewitt proposition in the bill. Messrs. Wise, of Virginia, and McAdoo, of New Jersey, voted to strike it out. Gen. Gioff gave notice that he would antagonize this feature of the new bill when it came before the House. The committee are to sit again to day. Mr. George M. Sterne, of Unleage, is at Wil-tard's Hotel. Mr. Sterne represents Armour & Co., of that city, and expects to spend several days have. He is to appear before the House contacting and expects of the House

regator McDonald, atterney for the Coura-ncilic Railfrond Company, appeared historichle lopic committee on Pacific railways yesterday me expressed their views at length upon the open at the control of the indectaciones of the adversal layers. Mr. Adams destreed that the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of t sith and that the coal was not managed in reporting the purposes. A length proportion of the stock, he said, we have the trial cou-adiry extress and wisness. The unaided much three constituted the main sources of reputs and without them the road could not experience and without them the road could not experience and without them the road could not experience with a Bond France. Anthority to condemn land on which it is proposed to greet an extension bills be given and to greet an extension of the bureau of a graving and primiting will be given by a bill which is in preparation and will be income to one or more officers of the army to accept temperary service from the government of Corea, and permitting such officers to accept compensation from the Corean government.

Petitions from Enights of Labor were presented to Securious College and Logan praying the organization of a territorial form of government over the Indian territory, and for opening up to settlement the lands of that territory.

Whaling was restoring arrested by the site Block on a werrant sworn out by a Hariba Stuard, who charges Whaling having obtained \$5,000 worth of Wabish has under take pretenses. He gave ball and a refensed.

Notwithstanding the severity of the winter here has been but little suffering among the

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH

HOUSES.

Changing the Banking Law-Old-Time Story of Bribery-A Scene in the House-Half-Gallon Tax Bill Passed-Educational Bill Further Discussed.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morrill called up the House bill permitting na-tional banks to change their name, location, and capital by vote of two-thirds of their shareholders. The bill makes the changes subject to the approval of the comptroller of the currency.

Mr. Beek thought such important changes

ought to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Hoar said the present banking laws

placed banks under the supervision of the comptroller of the currency.

Mr. Harrison believed that the provision for change of location was too broad. It would authorize a bank to change from one

Mr. Harrison believed that the provision for change of location was too broad. It would authorize a bank to change from one state to another.

Mr. Sherman expressed the belief that Mr. Beek was mistaken in the advantages to come of the change he had suggested. The bank laws now conferred large powers on the comptroller and held him to large accountability. He was under bonds and could not be interested in a national bank under the law. The Secretary of the Treasury was not a bonded officer. He might be the owner of bank stock or otherwise interested in banks, while the comptroller of currency could not. The powers of the comptroller should not be taken from him: though Mr. Sherman thought Mr. Harrison's objection a sound one, and suggested that the bill be amended in that respect. He thought the change of location should be limited to a change to another place within the county in which the banks might be already located.

Mr. Beek said he had always supposed the comptroller of the currency ought to be disinterested in matters relating to national banks, but his experience and observation did not justify him in belleving that the persons who had occupied that position had been disinterested. He therefore believed we should deal directly with the Secretary of the Treasury—a Cabinet officer and head of a great department. Mr. Beek instanced a case in which the comptroller of the currency had refused to credit a Kentucky national bank, for a sum of its money held in a state bank, received from sterling exchange, though he would have given credit for the money if held in a national bank. On inquiring why such a ruling had been made, Mr. Each was shown that Mr. Knox and Mr. Cannon had already so ruled. On Mr. Beek's submitting the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, that officer at once said: "That is all wronz." And the comptroller had now written to Mr. Beek, saying that on taking legal advice he found the rulings referred to not in secondarce with law. Up to this

said: "That is all wrong." And the comptroller had now written to Mr. Beck, saying that on taking legal advice he found the rulings referred to not in accordance with law. Up to this time, Mr. Beck continued, the efforts of the comptrollers of the currency had been to drive out of business every bank that was not a national cank, so as to force, the western banks to make national banks alone their correspondents. The comptrollers had always done the work of the national banks, and when they resigned they went into those banks. One of them had no sconer left the government service than he became president of a national bank, another became vice president of a national bank, another became vice president of a national bank. Mr. Beck did not wish to enlarge the opportunities of comptrollers to do the will of the national banks so as to accept rewards from those banks later. He move to substitute the Secretary of the Treasury for the comptroller of the currency in the bill.

Mr. Morrill opposed the motion, saying that the case Mr. Beck had discussed was note the case provided for by the bill. It would be very bad policy, however, Mr. Morrill said, for the comptroller of the currency to allow national banks to make deposits in all state banks, many of which were very feeble institutions.

The motion was not agreed to. On motion of Mr. Hoar, an amendment was made to the bill, limiting the right of bank to change its location, so that it shall not change to another state, nor to a place more than thirty miles distant from the original location.

the original location.

The bill was then passed.

The education bill was

The bill was then passed.

The education bill was then taken up, and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate in reply to the objections and criticisms made against it. He denied that the people of the south were opposed to the measure, and insisted that they favored it.

The delate was continued by Senators Hawley, George, Harris, Morgan, and Gray, in the course of which Mr. George said the house of representatives of his state (Mississippi) had passed resolutions requesting United States senators from Mississippi was not here, however, Mr. George said, as a suppliant for the national bounty; it regarded the measure as a generous offer from the northern states toward removing the lillteracy prevailing in the south. Mr. George would be compelled, however, the decline the offer if he believed it to be unconstitutional.

He cited a number of instances in which money had been appropriated from the national treasury to purposes not in any manner enumerated in the constitution, which amounts, if the theory of the opponents of this education hill were correct.

which amounts, if the theory of the oppo-nents of this education bill were correct nents of this education bill were correct, had all been unlawfully and improperly paid out. Mr. George inquired where, in their view of the constitution, senators found the authority for the sending of ships in 1847 to Ireland and in 1870 to France and Germany to relieve distress in these countries?

In 1876 we had given millions of money to a Centeunial Exposition. We had last year given a good deal of money to the New Orleans Exposition. Where was the authority found in the constitution for any one of

given a good deal of money to the New Orients Exposition. Where was the authority found in the constitution for any one of the acts, if not in the general welfare chause? Where did we find authority to establish a burean of agriculture?

Where did senators and in the constitution power to tax the people for the education of the Indians? If we could spend money to educate Indians, why not educate colored people? Where was the authority to establish and maintain a congressional library? If to educate congression, why was an appropriation for their education more constitutional than an appropriation to educate their constituents?

Mr. Gray hoped Mr. George would not educate their constituents?

Mr. George replied that the question now was where Congress for authority to establish one in Washington. He (Mr. George) believed Congress had the power to establish the congressional illurary, under the "general welfare" clause of the constituents of the pending bill supposed the power to come from for all the things he had mentioned—show the show the power to come from for all the things he had mentioned—show the power of that clause. Whence came the power of pays penishens.

Mr. Gray said from the power to rate and maintain armies.

Mr. Morgan said from the fourteenth

nihitain armies.
Mr. Morgan sald from the fourteenth
mendment.
Mr. George disagreed with both senators.

acting it was a beneficence and a bounty receeding from the government—a very reper and dutiful beneficence and bounty. If we were to disregard precedents, in its nitripretation, we would have an unstable lideg one year and another thing anot

thing one year and another thing another year.

Mr. Hawley said one very important precedent was the fact that every state in the Union had, from the beginning, established and maintained its own distinct schools, and the United States had never established or paid for one of them.

Mr. George replied: "Neither do they now. They only propose to aid the states, and they have been abiling the states from the beginning." "I am a state rights, strict constructionist Democrat," continued Mr. George, "and as my consistency has been assalled on this from I mean to prove that I am with the futhers in their constructions.

been assailed on this floor I mean to prove that I am with the fathers in their construction."

If a, m, 41.79, 11 p. m, 37.99 mean temperature the prove that I am with the fathers in their construction. 30.79 maximum 37.99 mean tenatrum man relative humidity, 61.59 total precipitation, 30 inches.

length the learing and influence of procedents on the question of constitutional interpretation, and quoted from President Andrew Jackson's messages to show that that orthodox Democrat had found it necessary to change his views of the constitution in obedience to procedents.

KIT CARSON POST AND THE BULL RUN PROCEDER.

in obedience to precedents.

At 5 o'clock Mr. George yielded to a motion for executive session, and the Sensie, after a few minutes spent in executive

THE HOUSE.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, from the committee on public lands, reported the Senate bill to quiet titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa. He gave a history of the case from the time the grant of land was made to the state of Iowa and stated that 270,000 acres were involved in the bill. By a misconstruction of the granting act

the bill.

By a misconstruction of the granting act the state of lowa had sold certain lands to which it was not entitled and had granted certain other lands to the Des Moines Railroad and Navigation Company. This state of affairs had given rise to much litigation, and the purpose of the bill was simply to allow parties who had made pre-emption and homestead filings on these lands to have a standing in the courts and have the question judicially determined as to whether the land was public land.

Mr. Parker, of New York, opposed the measure as an attempt on the part of those who had been defeated in court by the decisions of the Supren. Court to open the case in Congress and to give to the parties who were in possession of the land wrongfully rights to which they were not entitled. In arguing in opposition to the bill be called attention to the fact that the controversy had been pending for many years, and said that he had been informed that some years ago \$100,000 had been raised by the settlers to pay attorneys to secure the passage of a measure similar to the pending bill.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, denied that such a fund had been raised.

Mr. Parker, I sm informed that a fund of \$100,000 was raised at one time, and attorneys were haunting the capitol.

Mr. Henderson, I call on you to give the name of the man who said it.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, suggested that

name of the man who said it.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, suggested that some years ago a member of Congress from New York had been expelled for receiving bribe in this very case.

Af 'r some further running discussion, la hig be merits of the case were coment, upon, the bill was passed without

division.

On behalf of the committee ou railways and esnats Mr. Murphy, of towa, called up, and the House proceeded to consider, in committee of the whole, the Hennepin canal

and the House proceeded to consider, in committee of the whole, the Hennepha canal bill.

Mr. Murphy premised his speech in support of the bill by reading in full the report of the committee, in which are presented the arguments which impelled it to a favorable consideration of the measure. He then proceeded to emphasize the beneficial results in the shape of cheap transportation which would follow the construction of the Hennepin canal. If the government of the United States would do its duty and construct this canal the people of the northwest could save 50 per cent, over the present rate of transportation and save enough in one year to build the canal two or three times over. The United States had formitable competitors in the Liverpool market, and if the rates of transportation were not reduced it would soon find itself without that market.

Pending the conclusion of Mr. Murphy's speech the morning hour expired and the committee rose.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hanmond, of Georgia, in the chair) on the half-gailon tax bill.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, opposed the bill, and contended that the half gailon should not be taxed because the loss by soakage and leakage always exceeded that quantity. He admitted that certain abuses had grown up under the authority granted in the "Carliele bill" to draw off spirits in ten-gailon packages, which had been taken advantage of by some distillers, but, in aftempting to correct these abuses, the House should be careful not to do a great wrong to the distilling industry.

Mr. Morrison, of Hinois, stated that the purpose of the bill was to compel payment of two tax the time fixed by law and at the rate fixed by law on all distilled spirits removed from the distillery warehouses. It had turned out that, with a view to escaping taxation, all the parts of a gallon were less than haif a gallon; and the commissioner of internal revenue reported that in the lax year this fraud had grown to auch an extent that the packages which contained less than haif a

outsining more than half gallon fractions y 500,000, which would amount to a loss

containing more than haif gallon fractions by 500,000, which would amount to a loss of \$250,000 to the government.

Mr. Worthington, of litinois, favored the bill sea measure to put the law in such a shape as not to benefit one class of distillers to the injury of another.

The substitute suggested by the gentleman front Ohio (Mr. Butterworth) would remedy two thirds of the evil, but left the other one-third existing, while the bill remedied it completely.

Mr. Brady, of Virginia, was of the opinion that the bill would work a great hardship and injustice on the fruit distillers of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, then took the floor, and as it was known that he intended to reply to the speech made some time ago by Mr. Brady, of Virginia, the members crowded around him to listen.

If estarted with the statement that on the 16th instant a night session had been ordered for the discussion of the Fitz-John Porter bill. In violation of an implied, if not an express understanding, he (Mr. Brady)—

But he was not permitted to proceed

not an express understanding, he (Mr. Brady)—
But he was not permitted to proceed farther, for Mr. Brady impetuously interpupted him and exclaimed:

"The gentleman, in making that statement, states what is not true, because I had a direct understanding. The answer of the whole, but with others."

Erfore Mr. Wise could make any reply, Mr. Morrison came forward and deslared folignantly! "We have had quite enough of irrelevant matter, and I protest against It. I will have no more of it."

Mr. Wise made another attempt to proceed, but he was again interrupted by Mr. Brady with the exclamation that he had been misrepresented enough elsewhere aim would not be misrepresented here.

Mr. Wise said that he did not wish to mistate or follow the bad example of those who had gone before him. He wanted to declare that he wished to occupy the floor not upon the whisky bill, but in reply to his colleggic's speech.

Mr. Brody, That is what I stated with regard to the Fitz-John Forter bill before I made my speech.

The charman. The gentleman having

isde my speech.
The charmar. The gentleman having tated that he did not intend to discuss the ussten now underdebate, the chair thinks

of the committee.

"Well," said Mr. Wise, "I will take the opportunity on Saturday."

So the committee came back to the consideration of the half-gallon tax bill.

Mr. Butterworth offered the substitute suggested by him in his speech, but it was rejected.

suggested by him in his speech, our it was rejected.
The committee than aruse and reported the bill to the Trouge, and it was passed without division.
The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

(Dropped Dead.

Wm. H. Walker, colored, aged 63 years, dropped dead last night at the corner of freelity-distillation as stricken with apoptexy. The corner was notified. The Weather.

For Washington and vicinity — increasing leadness, with rain: warmer weather. Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 22.0°; 7 a. m., 22.1°; 11 a. m., 33.0°; 3 p. m., 44.7°; 7

PICTURE.

A Resolution of Warning Withdrawn on the Report of a Comrade Who Had Seen the Panorama for Himself and Found Nothing Objectionable.

There was quite a lively discussion of the scond battle of Bull Run at the meeting of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., last night, caused by the resolution introduced at the last meeting, relative to the pano-rams of that battle which is shortly to be lisplayed in this city. The resolution was introduced by a member who had seen the panorams, and represented that it gave a partial and unfair description of the battle, representing the rebel army driving the Union forces from the field, based upon inclaimed to have seen it, but as the evidence

was not direct the resolution was laid over for consideration.

The meeting last night was mainly devoted to the discussion of the matter. Only a portion and an incomplete digest of the resolution has been published. The discussion was opened by the father of the resolution, who said that he had sent two friends to the place where the picture was to be displayed, and they had been unable to gain admission. One of his friends, however, had been admitted, and his description of the scene fully sustained the resolution. He called attention to the fact that the picture was not shown in other cities, and he thought it very unfortunate that the management had selected the second battle of Bull Run as their opening attraction. He had been informed that it was first intended to give the battle of Gettysburg.

Another member of the post thought that the G. A. R. men should not take a cognizance of the panorama, as he thought the public would not at support such an attraction, if it was as represented by the resolution.

A member rose at this point and said that

A member rose at this point and said that he had visited the panorama and had been admitted. He described the picture as being a fair one in every sense. It represented the fight of the last day, and both sides were seen making gallant charges. To him there was nothing wrong about the picture, as the lines were in the act of charging upon such other.

each other.

From a direct discussion of the picture a controversy of the relative merits of both sides took place, and one number said that. Union interests had, within the past few years, been placed in the hands of the rebel movement into prominence, and to ultimately forgive the leaders and restore them to equal footing with the men who defended the Union flag. In other words the confederate government was pushing its way to the front and assuming charge of the national government under a Demogratic guise. Congress is in the hands of the southern people, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the security of the mational government and the protection of loyal subjects was run in rebel interests.

A running fire of discussion was kept up for a time, and then the gentleman who had opened the discussion moved that the resolution be laid on the table, explaining his position by saying that he was willing to accept the description of the member who had seen the picture.

The motion caused some excitement, but, when put to a vote, was carried unanimously, there not being one dissenting voice. This practically kills the resolution, sithough the matter has been taken up by other posts, and may be pushed further. The members of Kir Carson Post say that they had no intention of boycotting the picture, but meant simply to warn the public against a misrepresentation of a loyal and, as history has decided, a commendable sentiment.

entiment
After the business meeting the post en-tertained quite a number of their friends with music, recitations, and refreshments.

THE PARLY-CLOSING ROOM. March I to Witness a General 6 o'Clock

Suspension of Store Trading. The upper hall at Cosmopolitan Hall was ked last night by clerks interested in the & Co., suggested, in a letter, 6 p. m. from May to October and 7 o'clock for the other part of the year; also the call of a mass Fred. H. Smith, adjutant of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., stated, in the same

tinue whether other merchants joined them r not.
Guinnip & Co, had adopted the hour and
twould go into effect on the lat proxima.

it would go into effect on the 1st proxima, but they were willing to compromise on 7 o'clock.

"Eleman Bros, favored 6 o'clock.

W. N. Dalton said that the shoe merchants were the ploneers in the movement.

After mature deliberation and careful consideration of the subject they had concluded to adopt 6 o'clock.

Joseph M. Grady, of the Golden Eagls Company, said that the clothing merchants had hardly considered the subject and were not yet ready.

A resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed by the president to represent

by them in the movement.

The following were appointed as a board of directors: Messrs, Chapman, Hadges, Hall, Nichola, Arnold, Hardleg, Dorgherty, Spear, and Dantels.

The Pilitimter Arrests.

An Interesting Lecture.

The lecture by Dr. Nourse termorrow even-ing at the Congregational Charch. 'John and Jonathan,' was delivered at Philadelphia last month for the Y. M. O. A., and gave such satis-faction that he was engaged for next spansh. Hotel Arno,